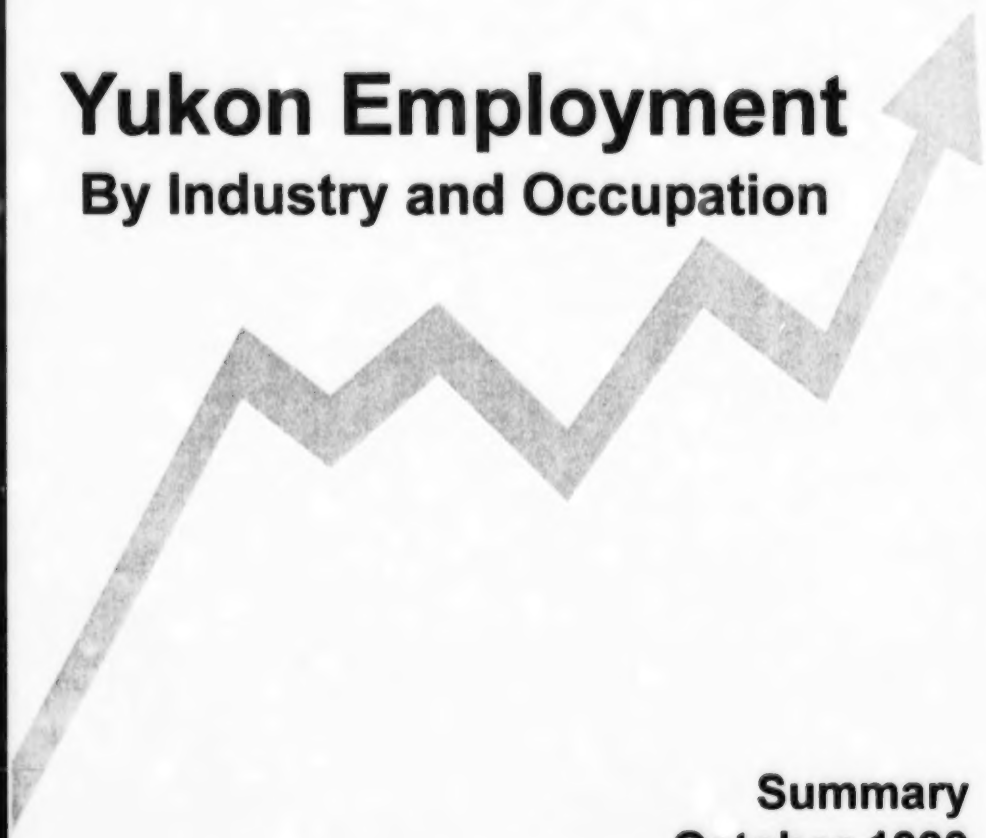
Yukon Employment By Industry and Occupation

Summary
October 1999

Yukon
Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics

Yukon Employment

By Industry and Occupation



Summary
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The Yukon Government
Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics

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Industry Divisions

The industry divisions for the Yukon are classified according to the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (1980 SIC). They are divided into 18 categories lettered A through R.

Industry Divisions (1980 SIC)

Division A - Agricultural and related service industries
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries
Division C - Logging and forestry industries
Division D - Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries
Division E - Manufacturing industries
Division F - Construction industries
Division G - Transportation and storage industries
Division H - Communication and other utility industries
Division I - Wholesale trade industries
Division J - Retail trade industries
Division K - Finance and insurance industries
Division L - Real estate operator and insurance agent industries
Division M - Business service industries
Division N - Government service industries
Division O - Educational service industries
Division P - Health and social service industries
Division Q - Accommodation, food and beverage service industries
Division R - Other service industries

Industry Sectors

When analyzing the Yukon labour force it is useful to look at the data grouped into industry sectors based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (1980 SIC). The most commonly used groupings are the Goods Producing, Government and Service (non-government portion) sectors. The definition of each sector **(unless otherwise noted)** is as follows:

Goods Producing sector includes: agriculture, fishing and trapping, logging and forestry, mining (including milling), quarrying, oil wells, manufacturing and construction industries.

Government sector includes: federal, territorial and municipal levels of government, education, and health and social services.

Service sector (non-government portion) includes: transportation and storage, communication and other utilities, wholesale trade, retail trade, finance, insurance, real estate, business, accommodation, food and beverage services and other service industries.

Due to differences in data collection the following definition of Goods Producing, Government and Service sectors is used in Sections **6.0 & 8.0** :

Goods Producing sector includes: logging and forestry, mining (including milling), quarrying, oil wells, manufacturing, construction, and other utilities industries.

Government sector includes: federal, territorial and municipal levels of government.

Service sector (non-government portion) includes: transportation and storage, communication, wholesale trade, retail trade, finance, insurance, real estate, business, education, health and social services, accommodation, food and beverage services and other service industries.

Occupation Groups

The occupation groups for the Yukon are classified according to the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification (1991 SOC). They are divided into 10 broad groups lettered A through J.

Occupation Groups (1991 SOC)

Group A - Management occupations
Group B - Business, finance and administrative occupations
Group C - Natural and applied sciences and related occupations
Group D - Health occupations
Group E - Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion
Group F - Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport
Group G - Sales and service occupations
Group H - Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations
Group I - Occupations unique to primary industry
Group J - Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities

Executive Summary

Labour Force

- From 1986 to 1996, the Yukon labour force increased from 13,600 to 18,540, an increase of 36.3% or 4,940. The labour force increased at a greater rate than the Yukon population, which increased by 30.9% between 1986 and 1996.

- The structure of the Yukon labour force is changing. In 1996, the proportion of the labour force participating in the Goods Producing sector was 18.1%, a decrease of 0.5 percentage points since 1986. The proportion of the labour force participating in the Government sector was 35.6%, an increase of 4.8 percentage points since 1986, and the proportion of the labour force participating in the Service sector (non-government portion) was 46.3%, a decrease of 4.3 percentage points since 1986.

Employment

- Employment in the Yukon is highly seasonal. The Goods Producing and Service (non-government portion) sectors follow a consistent seasonal cycle, peaking in the summer months. Employment in the Government sector also increases during the summer months but not to the same degree. If there is increased reliance on seasonal work, unemployment rates during the off season will rise above historic levels.

Labour Force by Gender

- The structure of the Yukon labour force is also changing due to an increase in the number of women in the population and an increase in labour force participation by women.

- From 1986 to 1996, the number of women in the labour force increased by 47.1% or 2,785 and the number of men in the labour force increased by 28.0% or 2,155.

- Men dominate the Goods Producing sector labour force and will likely continue to do so in the future. In 1996, men accounted for 83.6% of all participants in that sector.

- Women have consistently increased as a proportion of the Government sector labour force, accounting for 62.4% of all participants in 1996. If this trend continues they will comprise over 70.0% of the Government sector labour force by 2011.

- The majority of the labour force in the Service sector (non-government portion) are men, although this has been declining slightly. In 1996, men accounted for 53.1% of all participants. For the foreseeable future, men will continue to comprise the majority of the Service sector (non-government portion) labour force.

Employment by Gender

- A recent trend in the labour force is that more women are employed in some months than men. In 1997, more women than men were employed in 5 of 12 months. In 1998, more women than men were employed in 7 of 12 months, and so far in 1999 more women than men were employed in 6 of 9 months.

- The yearly range in the number of males employed is larger than the yearly range in the number of females employed, which indicates that more men are employed in seasonal work than women. Increases in seasonal employment may lead to increased dependency on income support programs, which would affect more men than women.

1.0 Introduction

The purpose of this report is to assess the current state of the Yukon economy and to identify past and present trends and cycles. The theme of the report is change, how has the structure of the economy and the labour force changed over time.

Particular attention is focused on the structure of the labour force, as employment is a key indicator of the Yukon economy. The report uses census data to examine three broad industry sectors and then becomes more detailed, looking at industries and occupations by community.

Another component of the Yukon economy examined is Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which is segregated by industry division. This shows the relative contributions of each industry to the total GDP as well as illustrates which industries are increasing or decreasing.

The report looks at relevant economic and demographic indicators such as the structure of the Yukon population along with current migration trends and how they affect the Yukon economy and labour force. Employment, and Wages and Salaries are also highlighted.

This report examines labour force participation by gender and shows shifts in different industries and occupations over time. The overall increase in participation by women in the labour force is one such shift.

After summarizing the changes in the Yukon economy and by examining other indicators and how they affect the economy a better understanding of the current trends in the Yukon economy may result.

For more detailed data please refer to the companion report:
Yukon Employment by Industry and Occupation.

2.0 Highlights

Labour Force By Sector

From 1986 to 1996, the Yukon labour force increased from 13,600 to 18,540, an increase of 36.3% or 4,940. The labour force increased at a greater rate than the Yukon population, which increased by 30.9% between 1986 and 1996.

From 1986 to 1996, the Goods Producing sector labour force increased by 835 people, the Government sector labour force increased by 2,400 people and the Service sector (non-government portion) labour force increased by 1,705 people.

In 1996, the proportion of the labour force participating in the Goods Producing sector was 18.1%, a decrease of 0.5 percentage points since 1986. The proportion of the labour force participating in the Government sector was 35.6%, an increase of 4.8 percentage points since 1986, and the proportion of the labour force participating in the Service sector (non-government portion) was 46.3%, a decrease of 4.3 percentage points since 1986.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

From 1987 to 1997, the GDP for all industry divisions increased by 4.4% or 42.1 million dollars (1992 dollars).

The GDP in the Yukon has fluctuated over the past 10 years. From 1987 to 1997, the average GDP for all industry divisions was 979.6 million dollars (1992 dollars). The highest GDP (1992 dollars) during that time period was 1111.9 million dollars in 1992 and the lowest GDP was 865.3 million dollars the year after (1993).

For the past 11 years output for the Goods Producing sector has been consistently lower than the Service sector (non-government portion) in total GDP. It has also been lower than the Government sector since 1993. The Service sector (non-government portion) and the Government sector have increased as components of the GDP largely due to the decline in the Goods Producing sector.

Population

The Yukon population is aging as members of younger age groups leave the Territory in search of employment. The future structure and age distribution of the Yukon population will be determined in large part by future migration patterns.

Employment

If current trends continue, employment in the Yukon will remain highly seasonal. The Goods Producing and Service (non-government portion) sectors follow a consistent seasonal cycle, peaking in the summer months. Employment in the Government sector also increases during the summer months but not to the same degree.

The yearly range in the number of males employed is larger than the yearly range in the number of females employed, which indicates that more men are employed in seasonal work than women. At the same time, more women are employed in some months than men.

Gender

Men dominate the Goods Producing sector labour force and will likely continue to do so in the future. In 1996, men accounted for 83.6% of all participants in that sector.

Women have consistently increased as a proportion of the Government sector labour force, accounting for 62.4% of all participants in 1996. If this trend continues they will comprise over 70.0% of the Government sector labour force by 2011.

The majority of the labour force in the Service sector (non-government portion) are men, although this has been declining slightly. In 1996, men accounted for 53.1% of all participants. For the foreseeable future, men will continue to comprise the majority of the Service sector (non-government portion) labour force.

Wages and Salaries

Wages and salaries in the Yukon represent a large proportion of the territorial Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In 1997, the percentage of the GDP represented by wages and salaries was 55.0%. This is an increase of 8.0 percentage points since 1987.

2.0 Highlights

Wages and Salaries con't

Average weekly earnings by employees in the Goods Producing sector tend to be higher than the Government and Service (non-government portion) sectors. Although the Government sector tends to provide full time and full year employment while the Goods Producing and Service (non-government portion) sectors provide a higher level of seasonal employment.

Cost of Living

In 1997, prices in Whitehorse were 25.7% higher than in Alberta and 11.5% higher than in British Columbia.

Effects on Industry

Changes in the structure of the Yukon population impact the labour force. An increase in senior's population will lead directly to increased demand for health care. A decrease in preschool population indicates smaller kindergarten and elementary school enrollments. Women will be most affected by these changes as they form the majority of the Health and Social Service and Education industries labour force.

The total dollar value of building permits in the Yukon affects the Construction industry labour force. Men will be most affected by a change in the total dollar value of building permits as they form the majority of the Construction industries labour force.

Labour Force by Industry Division

The Government Service industry division (Division N) is the largest industry division in the Yukon labour force, based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.

Women have increased their participation in many industries, outnumbering men in Finance and Insurance; Real Estate Operator and Insurance Agent; Government Service; Educational Service; Health and Social Service; Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service; and Other Service Industries. Men continue to outnumber women in Agricultural; Fishing and Trapping; Logging and Forestry; Mining, Manufacturing; Construction; Transportation and Storage; Communications and Other Utilities and Wholesale Trade Industries.

Agriculture and Related Services showed the greatest change in male/female participation ratio, with women's participation increasing 24.1 percentage points. Men's participation showed the greatest percentage point gain in the Accommodation, Food and Beverage industry with a rise of 11.3 percentage points.

Labour Force by Occupation Group

Occupations in Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport along with occupations in Social Science, Education, Government Service and Religion showed the greatest percentage gains in labour force numbers. Occupations Unique to Primary Industry showed the greatest decline.

The Sales and Service occupation group (Group G) is the largest occupation group in the Yukon labour force, based on the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification.

From 1991 to 1996, there was little change in the ratio of females to males in the various occupation groups.

Labour Force by Community

The unemployment rate continues to be much lower in Whitehorse than in other Yukon communities. In 1996, the unemployment rate in Whitehorse was 9.5% while the average for areas outside Whitehorse was 16.7%.

Between 1991 and 1996, the labour force outside of Whitehorse increased slightly (1.8%) as a percentage of the total Yukon labour force.

In 1996, the Government Service industry was the largest component of the labour force in the majority of communities. Only Faro and Watson Lake had other industries with larger labour forces: Mining in Faro and Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service in Watson Lake.

The labour force in many communities is not very diverse. For example, in 1996 the labour force in Stewart Crossing reported participants in only one occupation group and several other communities reported having labour force participants in six or fewer occupation groups.

3.0 Labour Force By Sector

When analyzing the Yukon labour force it is useful to look at the data grouped into industry sectors based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (1980 SIC). The most commonly used groupings are the Goods Producing, Government and Service (non-government portion) sectors. The definition of each sector (unless otherwise noted) is as follows:

Goods Producing sector includes: agriculture, fishing and trapping, logging and forestry, mining (including milling), quarrying, oil wells, manufacturing and construction industries.

Government sector includes: federal, territorial and municipal levels of government, education, and health and social services.

Service sector (non-government portion) includes: transportation and storage, communication and other utilities, wholesale trade, retail trade, finance, insurance, real estate, business, accommodation, food and beverage services and other service industries.

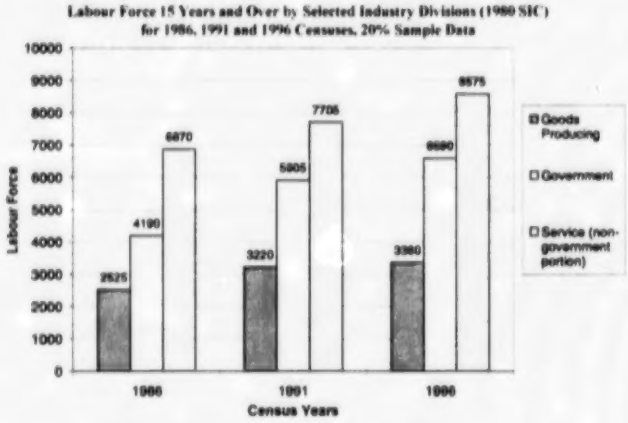
The following is a brief overview of each sector:

Goods Producing Sector

If current trends continue, employment in the Goods Producing sector will likely continue to be highly seasonal. This will lead to lower annual incomes when compared to the Government sector, which tends to provide a high level of full time, full year employment. However, annual incomes tend to be higher for Goods Producing sector employees when compared to Service sector (non-government portion) employees.

Without major new activity in the Goods Producing sector this component of the economy will continue to decline as a proportion of the total Yukon economy.

The Goods Producing sector labour force is dominated by men. In 1996, males acccunted for 83.6% of the Goods Producing sector labour force. This is an increase of 0.5 percentage points from 1991 but a decrease of 1.6 percentage points from 1986 to 1996. Preliminary investigation indicates this may reflect an increase in female participation in service occupations within the Goods Producing sector.



Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses 1986, 1991 and 1996.

Government Sector

Based on past trends, employment in the Government sector will grow steadily. The Government sector is the foundation of the Yukon labour force, providing a high level of full time, full year employment. The chart above shows the change in labour force by sector from 1986 to 1996.

Annual incomes for Government sector employees will tend to be higher when compared to the Service sector (non-government portion) and the Goods Producing sector. Again, this is a result of the Government sector providing a high level of full time and full year employment.

Female participation in the Government sector labour force is higher than male participation. In 1996, females accounted for 62.4% of the Government sector labour force.

3.0 Labour Force By Sector con't

Employment with the Federal Government in the Yukon will decrease in the future and employment with the Yukon Territorial Government will increase. This is due to the transfer of Federal responsibilities to the Territory.

The Government sector has increased as a component of the Yukon economy largely due to a decreased Goods Producing sector but also in part due to increased expenditures by all levels of Government.

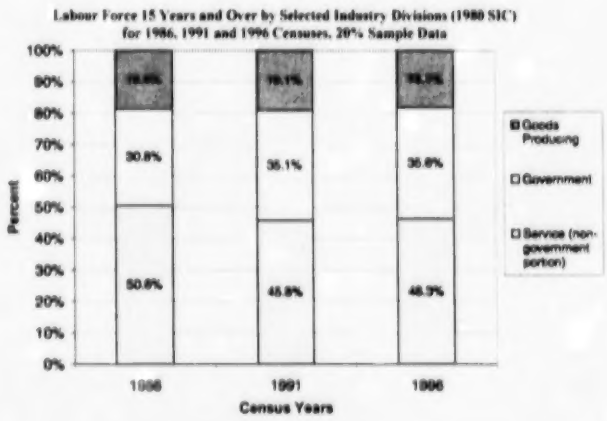
Service Sector (non-government portion)

If current trends continue, employment in the Service sector (non-government portion) will continue to grow, particularly in industries related to tourism. Service sector (non-government portion) industries tied to the Goods Producing sector may not grow as fast.

If the Service sector (non-government portion) continues to provide a high level of seasonal employment, it may lead to lower annual incomes when compared to the Goods Producing sector and the Government sector.

Based on past trends, the cycle of seasonal employment will continue unless there is major new full year activity in the Goods Producing sector, which would spin off into increases in employment in the Service sector (non-government portion). An expansion of the tourism industry into the shoulder months of the summer tourism industry would also reduce seasonal employment.

The Service sector (non-government portion) has increased as a component of the Yukon economy largely due to a decreased Goods Producing sector but also due to an increasing tourism industry. The following chart shows the relative percentage of the labour force participating in the Goods Producing, Government and Service (non-government portion) sectors.



Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses 1986, 1991 and 1996

Implications

If current trends continue, average annual incomes in the Yukon may be reduced as the proportion of employment in the Service sector (non-government portion) increases.

If there is increased reliance on seasonal work, unemployment rates during the off season will rise above historic levels. This may also result in increased reliance on income support programs to survive through the year.

A declining Goods Producing sector may have a negative effect on Yukon population figures as workers and their families leave the Territory in search of employment.

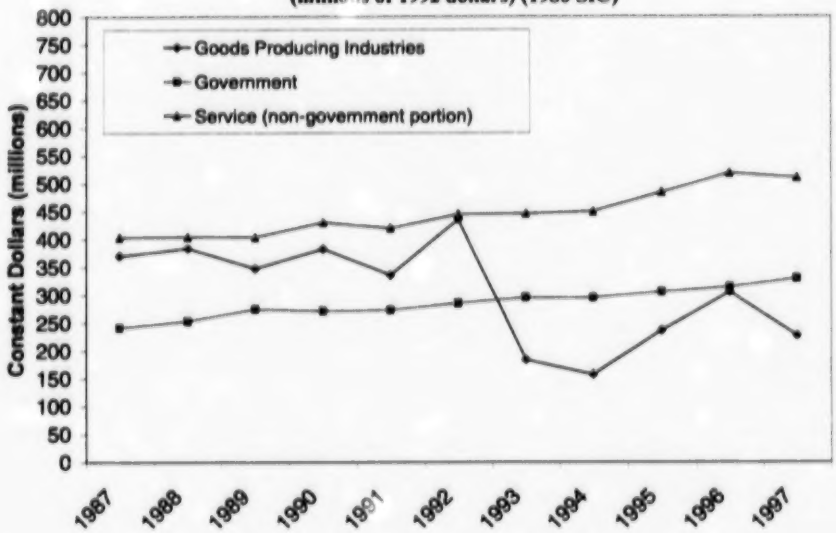
The increasing significance of the Government sector may indicate an increasing reliance on federal transfer payments for the Yukon economy.

4.0 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The real gross domestic product (GDP) in the Yukon has fluctuated over the past 10 years. From 1987 to 1997, the average GDP for all industry divisions was 979.6 million dollars (1992 dollars). The highest GDP (1992 dollars) during that time period was 1111.9 million dollars in 1992 and the lowest GDP was 865.3 million dollars the year after (1993).

By looking at GDP by industry sector a clearer picture emerges. The Goods Producing sector displays a series of increases followed by a series of declines. This reflects the cyclical pattern of the Goods Producing sector. This cycle is largely responsible for the fluctuations in the total Yukon GDP over the past 10 years. The largest decreases in the Goods Producing sector GDP can be seen in 1993 & 1994 and again in 1997, both as a result of closures of the Faro mine.

Real Gross Domestic Product by Selected Industries, 1987-1997
(millions of 1992 dollars) (1980 SIC)



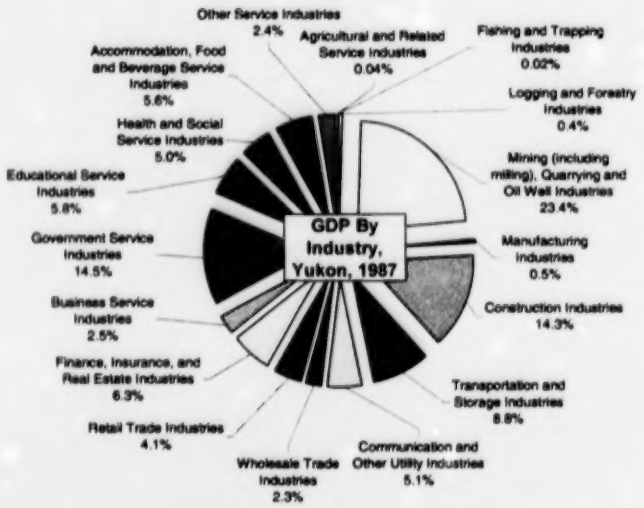
Source: Statistics Canada

For the past 11 years output for the Goods Producing sector has been consistently lower than the Service sector (non-government portion) in total GDP. It has also been lower than the Government sector since 1993. The Service sector (non-government portion) and the Government sector have increased as components of the GDP largely due to the decline in the Goods Producing sector. The Government sector has increased as a component of the GDP due also to increasing expenditures by all levels of government and in the Service sector (non-government portion) due also to increasing tourism.

Without major new activity in the Goods Producing sector, this component of the economy will continue to decline as a proportion of the total Yukon GDP. If current trends continue, the Government sector should continue to grow steadily although a smaller population could result in reduced transfer payments from the federal government. The Service sector should also continue to grow steadily with increased development of an already strong tourism industry.

4.0 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) con't

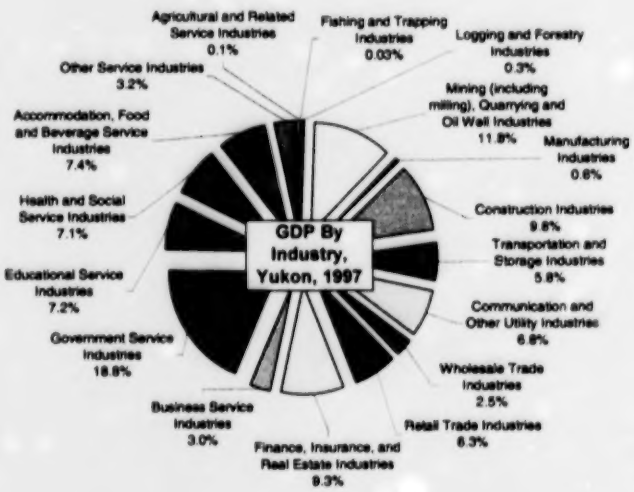
The following charts show changes in the structure of the Yukon GDP by industry from 1987 to 1997. Increases occurred in the Government sector as well as the Service sector (non-government portion) and decreases occurred in the Goods Producing sector, particularly mining and related industries.


GDP By Industry, Yukon, 1987
Other Service Industries 2.4%
Agricultural and Related Service Industries 0.04%
Fishing and Trapping Industries 0.02%
Logging and Forestry Industries 0.4%
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Well Industries 23.4%
Manufacturing Industries 0.5%
Construction Industries 14.3%
Transportation and Storage Industries 8.8%
Communication and Other Utility Industries 5.1%
Wholesale Trade Industries 2.3%
Retail Trade Industries 4.1%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Industries 6.3%
Business Service Industries 2.5%
Government Service Industries 14.5%
Educational Service Industries 5.8%
Health and Social Service Industries 5.0%
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service Industries 5.6%

Percentage Change in Share of GDP by Industry, Yukon, 1987 to 1997

Industry Division (1980 SIC)	Share Of GDP 1987	1997	Change
Government Service Industries	14.48%	18.76%	4.28%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Industries	6.30%	9.35%	3.05%
Retail Trade Industries	4.14%	6.28%	2.14%
Health and Social Service Industries	5.01%	7.05%	2.04%
Communication and Other Utility Industries	5.08%	6.83%	1.75%
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service Industries	5.61%	7.36%	1.75%
Educational Service Industries	5.75%	7.18%	1.42%
Other Service Industries	2.43%	3.25%	0.82%
Business Service Industries	2.53%	2.99%	0.45%
Wholesale Trade Industries	2.28%	2.51%	0.22%
Manufacturing Industries	0.54%	0.62%	0.08%
Agricultural and Related Service Industries	0.04%	0.11%	0.07%
Fishing and Trapping Industries	0.02%	0.03%	0.01%
Logging and Forestry Industries	0.39%	0.34%	-0.05%
Transportation and Storage Industries	8.76%	5.75%	-3.00%
Construction Industries	14.30%	9.81%	-4.49%
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Well Industries	23.44%	11.79%	-11.64%

Source: Statistics Canada


GDP By Industry, Yukon, 1997
Agricultural and Related Service Industries 0.1%
Fishing and Trapping Industries 0.03%
Logging and Forestry Industries 0.3%
Other Service Industries 3.2%
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Well Industries 11.8%
Manufacturing Industries 0.6%
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service Industries 7.4%
Construction Industries 9.8%
Health and Social Service Industries 7.1%
Transportation and Storage Industries 5.8%
Educational Service Industries 7.2%
Communication and Other Utility Industries 6.8%
Government Service Industries 18.8%
Wholesale Trade Industries 2.5%
Business Service Industries 3.0%
Retail Trade Industries 8.3%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Industries 9.3%

5.0 Population

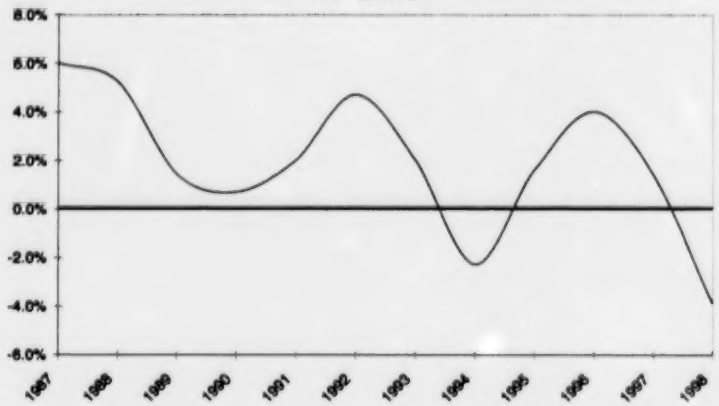
The condition of the Yukon economy affects the level of population growth in the Territory. In 1998, the average annual population in the Yukon was 32,216, down from 33,519 in 1997. This is a decrease of 3.9% or 1,303. A large proportion of the decrease was in Faro, where the population dropped from 1,103 in December 1997 to 646 in December 1998. This is a decrease of 41.4% or 457. This is a result of the Faro mine closure, which forced many workers and their families to leave the Territory. The following chart and table show the changes in the Yukon population from 1987 to 1997.

Total Yukon Population, 1987 to 1998

Year	Population	% Change From Previous Year
1998	32,216	-3.9%
1997	33,519	1.4%
1996	33,051	4.0%
1995	31,778	1.6%
1994	31,276	-2.3%
1993	32,001	2.0%
1992	31,365	4.7%
1991	29,954	2.0%
1990	29,362	0.7%
1989	29,154	1.5%
1988	28,736	5.2%
1987	27,303	6.0%

Source: Yukon Department of Health & Social Services and Yukon Bureau of Statistics

Year to Year Percentage Change in the Population, Yukon, 1987 to 1998



Yukon Population by Age Groups and Sex, December 1998

		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Change From Dec/97 to Dec/98 (%) Total	Male	Female
Totals		31,788	16,212	15,556	-4.9	-5.9	-3.7
Age Groups	0-4	2,133	1,066	1,047	-9.5	-10.0	-9.1
	5-9	2,435	1,291	1,144	-5.8	-7.2	-4.3
	10-14	2,478	1,273	1,205	-5.4	-2.9	-7.9
	15-19	2,419	1,266	1,153	3.8	0.8	7.4
	20-24	1,842	880	962	-16.2	-19.8	-12.6
	25-29	2,345	1,096	1,249	-11.1	-12.7	-9.8
	30-34	2,601	1,242	1,359	-14.2	-16.6	-11.9
	35-39	3,317	1,568	1,749	-3.5	-6.4	-0.8
	40-44	3,273	1,622	1,651	-2.8	-5.1	-0.4
	45-49	2,827	1,504	1,323	-2.3	-2.1	-2.5
	50-54	2,186	1,199	987	1.3	-1.9	5.6
	55-59	1,371	798	573	3.2	3.5	2.7
	60-64	913	512	401	3.3	5.1	1.0
	65+	1,628	875	753	4.2	5.8	2.4

Source: Yukon Department of Health & Social Services and Yukon Bureau of Statistics

The Yukon population is aging as members of younger age groups leave the Territory in search of employment. The result is a larger proportion of the population over 50, which will eventually lead to increased pressure on existing health care facilities in the Yukon. The proportion of women in the population is also increasing partly due to the exodus of a portion of the male labour force involved in the Goods Producing sector. The following table shows changes in the population by age and sex from 1997 to 1998.

5.0 Population con't

Migration estimates for the Yukon during the past 10 years reflect changes in the economy. This can be seen in 1997 and 1998 where out migration was higher than in migration. Once again this is a result of the Faro mine closure as well as low commodity prices which affect almost all Goods Producing sector industries. Over the past 10 years net migration has fluctuated from a high of 1,232 in 1992 to a low of -1,485 in 1998.

Migration Estimates, Yukon, 1987 to 1998

Year	Migration In	Out	Change
1998	1,745	3,230	-1,485
1997	2,002	2,466	-464
1996	2,378	2,141	237
1995	2,802	2,031	771
1994	2,119	2,384	-265
1993	2,229	2,327	-98
1992	2,936	1,704	1,232
1991	2,381	1,892	489
1990	2,071	1,957	114
1989	2,351	2,411	-60
1988	2,681	2,396	285
1987	2,517	2,200	317

Source: CANSIM D269467 & D269480

Migration will affect the Yukon's population in the future. The following table shows three population growth scenarios based on different fertility, mortality and migration assumptions. Projections for the Yukon's population in 2009 estimate either a low growth population of 30,086; a medium growth population of 33,525; or a high growth population of 37,037. Each projection for the Yukon's population shows a larger older population. Changes in the age distribution of the Yukon show that the over 45 age group will increase while the under 15 age group will decrease. The future structure and age distribution of the Yukon population will be determined in large part by future migration patterns.

Yukon Population Projections To 2009

	Current (June 1999)			Low (June 2009)			Medium (June 2009)			High (June 2009)		
	Female	Male	TOTAL Total	Female	Male	TOTAL Total	Female	Male	TOTAL Total	Female	Male	TOTAL Total
Under 15	3,321	3,552	6,873	2,454	2,368	4,822	2,913	2,851	5,764	3,398	3,335	6,733
15-24	2,097	2,149	4,246	2,147	2,250	4,397	2,399	2,506	4,905	2,665	2,765	5,430
25-44	5,843	5,302	11,145	4,130	4,115	8,245	4,897	4,894	9,791	5,701	5,746	11,447
Over 45	4,125	4,916	9,041	6,348	6,274	12,622	6,539	6,526	13,065	6,699	6,728	13,427
Total	**15,386**	**15,919**	**31,305**	**15,079**	**15,007**	**30,086**	**16,748**	**16,777**	**33,525**	**18,463**	**18,574**	**37,037**

Assumptions:
Fertility rates are down 10%.
Mortality rates are constant.
Net migration each year is -300.

Assumptions:
Fertility rates are constant.
Mortality rates are constant.
Net migration each year is zero.

Assumptions:
Fertility rates are up 10%.
Mortality rates down 10%.
Net migration each year is + 300.

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics

6.0 Employment

Yearly employment figures for the Yukon show that the Service sector (non-government portion) employs most people in the Territory, followed by the Government sector and then the Goods Producing sector. The Government Sector has seen a steady increase in employment since 1987, while the Service sector (non-government portion), which is affected by the Goods Producing sector in some areas, has seen a steady increase in employment since 1991. The Goods Producing sector displays a series of increases followed by a series of declines reflecting the cyclical pattern of that sector. The following chart shows the unemployment rates for Canada and the Yukon from 1987 to 1998.

Unadjusted Unemployment Rates (%), Canada and Yukon, 1987 to 1998

Year	Canada	Yukon
1998	8.3	12.8
1997	9.2	13.3
1996	9.7	9.6
1995	9.6	9.6
1994	10.4	11.4
1993	11.2	13.3
1992	11.3	10.3
1991	10.3	10.6
1990	8.1	10.0
1989	7.5	11.0
1988	7.8	12.0
1987	8.8	12.0

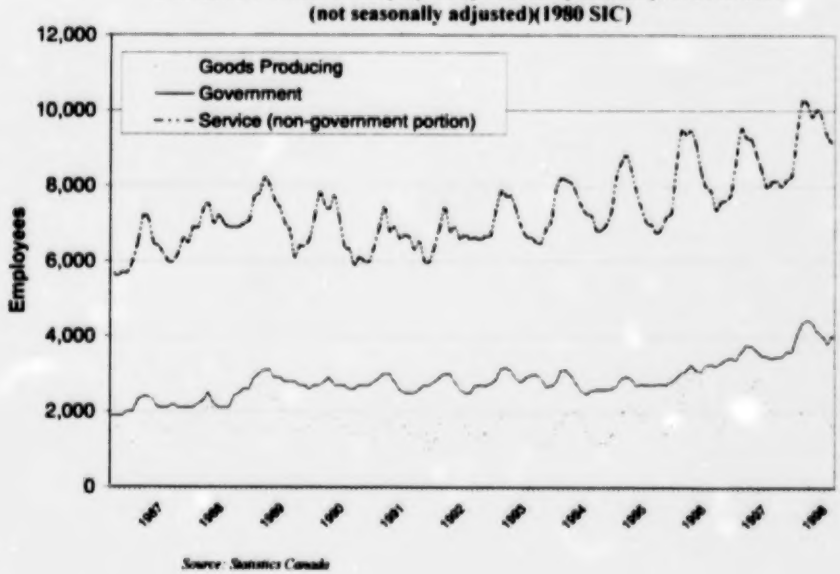
Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics and Statistics Canada

Note: Figures prior to 1992 are estimates calculated by the Yukon Bureau of Statistics. Figures from 1992 and forward are from the Labour Force Survey. Comparisons between the data from the two sources should not be made.

Employment in the Yukon is highly seasonal. This can be seen in the unemployment rate that fluctuates from month to month. In 1998, the average unemployment rate was 12.8%, with the highest monthly rate occurring in April (17.5%), and the lowest monthly rate occurring in September (8.9%). This is a yearly range of 8.6 percentage points.

The figures for the labour force by sector show the same seasonal cycle. The following chart shows the monthly change in employment by sector from 1987 to 1997. The Goods Producing and Service (non-government portion) sectors follow a consistent seasonal cycle, peaking in the summer months. Employment in the Government sector also increases during the summer months but not to the same degree.

Estimated Number of Employees by Month by Industry, 1987 to 1997 (not seasonally adjusted)(1980 SIC)



Source: Statistics Canada

** See Notes for the definition of Goods Producing, Government and Service sectors used in this section.*

6.0 Employment con't

The following table highlights minimum and maximum monthly employment estimates by gender from 1992 to 1999. It shows that the yearly range in the number of males employed is larger than the yearly range in the number of females employed. In 1998, monthly male employment ranged from a low of 6,100 in April to a high of 7,700 in August, a difference of 1,600 employees. During this same time period, monthly female employment ranged from a low of 6,600 in March to a high of 7,300 in July and August, a difference of 700 employees. This indicates that more men are employed in seasonal work than women. Increases in seasonal employment may lead to increased dependency on income support programs, which would affect more men than women.

Minimum and Maximum Monthly Employment, By Gender, Unadjusted Estimates, Yukon, 1992 to 1999

	Male Minimum	Male Maximum	Male Difference	Female Minimum	Female Maximum	Female Difference
1999	6,100	7,600	1,500	6,500	7,200	700
1998	6,100	7,700	1,600	6,600	7,300	700
1997	6,300	7,500	1,200	6,700	7,100	400
1996	6,700	7,700	1,000	6,500	7,600	1,100
1995	6,500	8,400	1,900	6,200	7,000	800
1994	6,400	7,600	1,200	5,900	6,600	700
1993	6,300	7,700	1,400	5,800	6,500	700
1992	6,400	7,900	1,500	6,100	6,600	500

Source: Statistics Canada, National Labour Force Survey
Note: Male and female employment figures for 1992 are a calculated estimate.

Another recent trend in employment in the Yukon is that there are more women employed in some months than men. In 1997, more women than men were employed in 5 of 12 months. In 1998, more women than men were employed in 7 of 12 months, and so far in 1999 more women than men were employed in 6 of 9 months. This reflects the increase in participation by women in the labour force. It may also indicate an increase in the number of women who are the consistent household wage earner.

Monthly Employment By Gender, Unadjusted Estimates, Yukon, 1992 to 1999

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1999	Females	6,700	6,600	6,500	6,600	6,700	6,800	7,200	7,200	7,100	--	--	--
	Males	6,500	6,400	6,100	6,200	6,200	6,700	7,400	7,600	7,600	--	--	--
	Difference	200	200	400	400	500	100	-200	-400	-500	--	--	--
1998	Females	6,700	6,800	6,600	6,700	6,800	7,000	7,300	7,300	7,200	6,900	6,700	6,800
	Males	6,800	6,400	6,200	6,100	6,500	6,900	7,400	7,700	7,500	7,100	6,600	6,600
	Difference	-100	400	400	600	300	100	-100	-400	-300	-200	100	200
1997	Females	6,700	6,700	6,800	6,700	6,700	6,800	7,000	7,100	7,000	6,900	6,700	6,800
	Males	6,600	6,400	6,300	6,300	6,600	7,000	7,300	7,500	7,500	7,300	7,200	7,000
	Difference	100	300	500	400	100	-200	-300	-400	-500	-400	-500	-200
1996	Females	6,500	6,500	6,600	6,600	6,800	7,200	7,500	7,600	7,500	7,400	7,100	6,900
	Males	7,000	6,800	6,700	6,900	7,200	7,500	7,600	7,700	7,700	7,500	7,100	6,800
	Difference	-500	-300	-100	-300	-400	-300	-100	-100	-200	-100	0	100
1995	Females	6,300	6,200	6,200	6,300	6,400	6,500	6,600	6,800	6,600	6,500	7,000	6,500
	Males	6,700	6,500	6,500	6,600	7,000	7,200	7,600	7,900	8,000	7,800	8,400	7,200
	Difference	-400	-300	-300	-300	-600	-700	-1,000	-1,100	-1,400	-1,300	-1,400	-700
1994	Females	5,900	5,900	5,900	6,100	6,300	6,600	6,600	6,500	6,400	6,200	6,200	6,200
	Males	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,600	6,800	7,000	7,300	7,600	7,500	7,500	7,000	6,900
	Difference	-500	-500	-500	-500	-500	-400	-700	-1,100	-1,100	-1,300	-800	-700
1993	Females	6,200	6,100	6,000	6,000	5,900	6,100	6,300	6,500	6,400	6,100	5,900	5,800
	Males	6,500	6,300	6,300	6,400	6,600	7,000	7,500	7,700	7,600	7,300	7,000	6,700
	Difference	-300	-200	-300	-400	-700	-900	-1,200	-1,200	-1,200	-1,200	-1,100	-900
1992	Females	6,200	6,200	6,100	6,200	6,200	6,300	6,400	6,600	6,600	6,500	6,200	6,200
	Males	6,400	6,400	6,500	6,600	6,900	7,300	7,700	7,900	7,800	7,700	7,400	7,200
	Difference	-200	-200	-400	-400	-700	-1,000	-1,300	-1,300	-1,200	-1,200	-1,200	-1,000

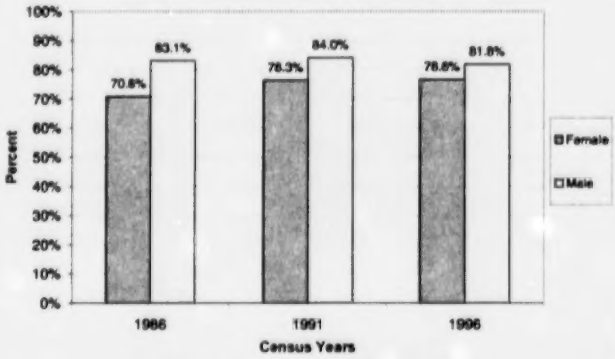
Source: Statistics Canada, National Labour Force Survey
Note: Male and female employment figures for 1992 are a calculated estimate.

** Employment figures on this page are from the National Labour Force Survey and are different from figures on the previous page.*

7.0 Gender

The structure of the Yukon labour force is changing due to an increase in the number of women in the population as well as an increase in participation by women. From 1986 to 1996, the number of women 15 years of age and over increased by 35.9% or 3,000, and the number of men 15 years and over increased by 30.1% or 2,785. During this same time period the number of women in the labour force increased by 47.1% or 2,785, and the number of men in the labour force increased by 28.0% or 2,155. Women have also increased their labour force participation rate by 5.8 percentage points from 70.8% in 1986 to 76.6% in 1996, while men's participation rate decreased by 1.3 percentage points from 83.1% in 1986 to 81.8% in 1996.

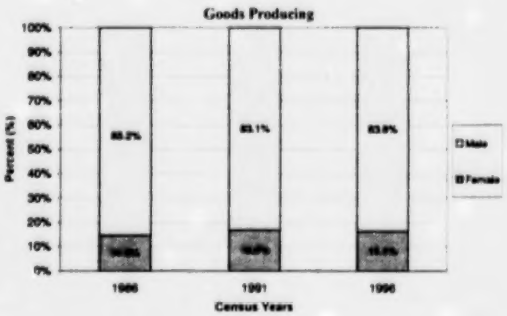
Labour Force Participation Rate 15 Years and Over by Sex for 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses, 20% Sample Data

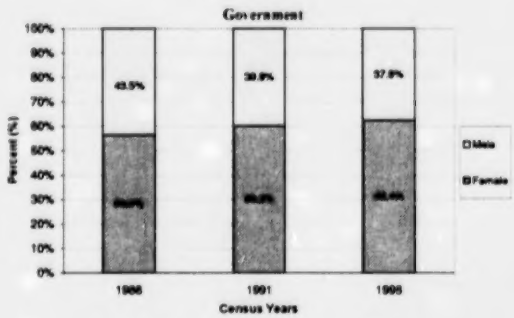


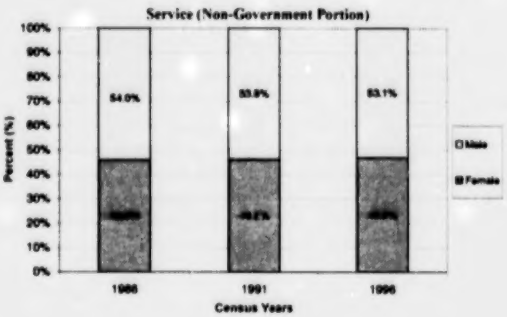
Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses 1986, 1991 and 1996.

From 1986 to 1996, the majority of the increase in the labour force, for both men and women, occurred in the Government sector. The following charts show the relative percentage of females and males participating in the Goods Producing, Government and Service (non-government portion) sectors labour force.

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Selected Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) and Sex for 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses, 20% Sample Data







Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses 1986, 1991 and 1996.

Men dominate the Goods Producing sector labour force and will likely continue to do so in the future. In 1996, men accounted for 83.6% of all participants.

Women have consistently increased as a proportion of the Government sector labour force, accounting for 62.4% of all participants in 1996. If this trend continues they will comprise over 70.0% of the Government sector labour force by 2011.

The majority of the labour force in the Service sector (non-government portion) are men, although this has been declining slightly. In 1996, men accounted for 53.1% of all participants. For the foreseeable future, men will continue to comprise the majority of the Service sector labour force.

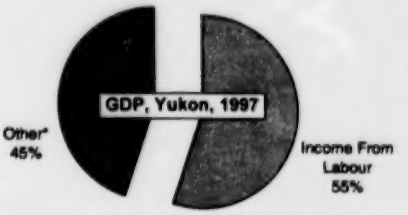
8.0 Wages and Salaries

Wages and salaries in the Yukon represent a large proportion of the territorial Gross Domestic Product (the value of Yukon's total production of goods and services). In 1997, the percentage of the GDP represented by wages and salaries was 55.0%. This is an increase of 8.0 percentage points since 1987. The following table shows how important wages and salaries have been to the total Yukon economy.

Percentage of the Yukon's GDP by Industry Represented by Wages and Salaries (Income from Labour), 1987 to 1997

Year	GDP by Industry (millions of 1992 $)	Income from Labour (millions of 1992 $)	% of GDP Represented by Income from Labour (%)
1997	997.9	548.2	55%
1996	1060.5	583.9	55%
1995	960.6	547.8	57%
1994	884.6	511.2	58%
1993	865.3	526.8	61%
1992	1111.9	572.6	51%
1991	967.6	526.0	54%
1990	1021.2	546.5	54%
1989	967.4	508.5	53%
1988	982.5	487.1	50%
1987	955.8	446.7	47%

Source: Statistics Canada and Yukon Bureau of Statistics



**includes coporate profits before taxes, interest and miscellaneous investment income, net income from non-farm unincorporated business (including rent), indirest taxes less subsidies, capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments.*

When analyzing wages and salaries it is important to look at the annual growth rate of average income from labour. The following table shows average income from labour for the years 1987 to 1997 in current dollars (C$) and 1992 dollars (K$) as well as the Consumer Price Index (1992=100) and indicates how these figures have changed. In 1997, each Yukoner in the labour force earned an average of $37,073 (K$), up from $33,681 (K$) in 1987. This is an increase of 10.1% or $3,392 (K$). This indicates that from 1987 to 1997, average income from labour has increased at a greater rate than inflation.

Average Income From Labour, Yukon, 1987 to 1997

Year	CPI	Average Income from Labour: Current Dollars		Average Income from Labour: 1992 Dollars	
	1992 = 100	(C$)	Change	(K$)	Change
1997	109.9	41,146	2.2%	37,073	-0.5%
1996	107.5	40,253	4.2%	37,274	2.3%
1995	105.7	38,641	7.5%	36,438	5.9%
1994	104.4	35,953	0.4%	34,407	-1.7%
1993	102.2	35,807	-6.3%	35,019	-8.4%
1992	100.0	38,215	10.2%	38,215	9.2%
1991	99.1	34,669	-2.7%	34,981	-8.2%
1990	93.0	35,621	13.1%	38,114	9.4%
1989	89.4	31,500	5.7%	34,839	2.6%
1988	86.1	29,799	2.9%	33,941	0.8%
1987	83.7	28,960	n/a	33,681	n/a

Source: Statistics Canada & Yukon Bureau of Statistics

8.0 Wages and Salaries con't

It is also important to look at wages and salaries by sector. Average weekly earnings by employees in the Goods Producing sector tend to be higher than the Government and Service (non-government portion) sectors. Although the Government sector tends to provide full time and full year employment while the Goods Producing and Service (non-government portion) sectors provide a higher level of seasonal employment. This results in higher annual incomes for the Government sector when compared to the Goods Producing and Service (non-government portion) sectors.

Estimates of Average Weekly Earnings (including overtime) For All Employees by Selected Industry (1980 SIC), 1987 to 1998

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 72-002
Note: The figure for the Service sector is a calculated estimate.

Total weekly payrolls are highest in the Service sector (non-government portion), which employs the majority of the Yukon labour force. However, annual incomes tend to be lower than the Goods Producing and Government sectors due to a higher level of seasonal employment and lower wages.

Employees in the Goods Producing sector work more hours per week on average than employees in the Service sector (including government): 37.7 hours per week versus 30.0 hours per week. This accounts for 74% of the difference in average weekly earnings between the Goods Producing sector and the Service sector (including government) leaving 26% to be accounted for by other factors such as differences in wage rates.

** See Notes for the definition of Goods Producing, Government and Service sectors used in this section.*

9.0 Cost of Living

In June 1989, a complete Spatial Price Survey (price comparison) was conducted in Whitehorse, Edmonton and Vancouver. Using the results of this survey as a base, price indexes for other years were imputed. The results of the survey showed that prices are higher in the Yukon when compared with Alberta or British Columbia. In 1997, prices in Whitehorse were 25.7% higher than in Alberta. This is an increase of 3.9 percentage points since 1987. Also in 1997, prices in Whitehorse were 11.5% higher than in British Columbia, an increase of 0.7 percentage points since 1987. The following tables show how the spatial price indexes have changed from 1987 to 1997.

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics

Whitehorse - Alberta Spatial Price Indexes, Alberta = 100

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	(imputed)			(imputed)							
All Items	121.8	124.5	122.9	122.3	123.9	124.0	125.3	126.5	125.3	125.1	125.7
Food	125.4	127.1	128.3	128.5	126.4	124.9	136.5	136.8	133.6	133.2	135.3
Housing	127.3	128.5	137.7	134.8	139.1	142.2	140.5	140.9	140.4	136.9	137.8
Clothing	118.3	115.7	111.8	114.6	114.1	116.6	115.7	113.8	113.8	119.6	119.3
Transportation	121.9	129.1	109.4	111.0	116.6	113.5	111.8	109.3	109.3	110.0	111.1
Health & Personal Care	122.1	123.6	121.3	120.5	122.1	119.3	118.3	120.3	120.3	120.4	116.5
Rec., Reading & Education	104.7	103.5	107.7	110.5	109.6	110.7	109.1	109.8	109.8	108.5	107.7
Tobacco & Alcohol	111.0	127.0	117.7	113.6	113.6	111.4	111.7	122.0	122.0	121.4	123.5

Whitehorse - British Columbia Spatial Price Indexes, B.C. = 100

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	(imputed)			(imputed)							
All Items	110.8	109.7	112.3	111.0	110.8	110.1	108.6	109.4	108.3	109.3	111.5
Food	120.5	119.8	126.4	120.1	116.2	112.5	113.7	113.0	110.5	111.3	115.5
Housing	112.6	111.4	114.3	112.5	115.0	116.7	115.2	117.2	116.4	117.2	118.9
Clothing	105.6	105.2	105.9	109.0	110.9	110.8	110.7	106.8	105.8	109.3	106.9
Transportation	102.7	102.9	100.3	103.1	102.4	102.4	99.5	97.0	98.2	98.9	102.3
Health & Personal Care	107.7	106.8	108.2	108.9	108.5	109.3	105.2	105.8	103.0	102.4	100.6
Rec., Reading & Education	106.8	105.7	113.7	115.8	114.4	116.5	112.0	112.8	110.6	107.9	107.8
Tobacco & Alcohol	103.8	99.3	104.1	99.5	101.0	93.9	92.0	102.4	100.7	98.7	99.9

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics

10.1 Yukon Population Structure, Health and Education Employment

The structure of the Yukon population has changed over the last 10 years. The percentage of Yukoners over 65 years of age increased from 982 in 1987 to 1,628 in 1998, an increase of 646 or 65.8%. The preschool (0-4 years) population has also changed, decreasing from 2,603 in 1987 to 2,133 in 1998, a decrease of 470 or 18.1%. This decrease is likely tied to the decrease in the 20 to 24, 25 to 29 and 30 to 34 age groups. Changes in age groups are similar for both men and women, although the decrease in the number of men is greater than the decrease in the number of women. The following table shows the change in the Yukon population by age group and sex from 1987 to 1998.

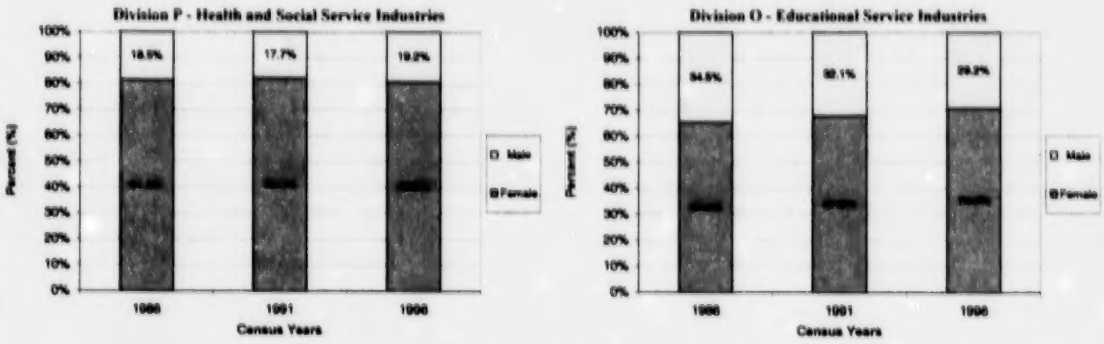
Yukon Population by Age Groups and Sex, December 1987 and 1998

		Dec-98			Dec-87			Change From 1987 to 1998		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Totals		31,768	16,212	15,556	27,953	14,789	13,164	13.6%	9.6%	18.2%
Age Groups	0-4	2,133	1,086	1,047	2,603	1,325	1,278	-18.1%	-18.0%	-18.1%
	5-9	2,435	1,291	1,144	2,325	1,223	1,102	4.7%	5.6%	3.8%
	10-14	2,478	1,273	1,205	1,964	999	965	26.2%	27.4%	24.9%
	15-19	2,419	1,266	1,153	2,196	1,164	1,032	10.2%	8.8%	11.7%
	20-24	1,842	880	962	2,299	1,170	1,129	-19.9%	-24.8%	-14.8%
	25-29	2,345	1,096	1,249	3,059	1,513	1,546	-23.3%	-27.6%	-19.2%
	30-34	2,601	1,242	1,359	3,254	1,658	1,596	-20.1%	-25.1%	-14.8%
	35-39	3,317	1,568	1,749	2,870	1,503	1,367	15.6%	4.3%	27.9%
	40-44	3,273	1,622	1,651	2,177	1,232	945	50.3%	31.7%	74.7%
	45-49	2,827	1,504	1,323	1,525	883	642	85.4%	70.3%	106.1%
	50-54	2,186	1,199	987	1,095	628	467	99.6%	90.9%	111.3%
	55-59	1,371	798	573	962	585	377	42.5%	36.4%	52.0%
	60-64	913	512	401	642	381	261	42.2%	34.4%	53.6%
	65+	1,628	875	753	982	525	457	65.8%	66.7%	64.8%

Source: Yukon Department of Health & Social Services and Yukon Bureau of Statistics

Changes in the structure of the Yukon population affect the labour force. Examples of industries that are affected are Health and Social Service and Educational Service industries. An increase in senior's population will lead directly to increased demand for health care and it is women that will be most affected by this increase. In 1996, women accounted for 80.8% of the Health and Social Service industry labour force. A decrease in the preschool population indicates smaller kindergarten and elementary school enrollments. This may lead to a reduction in employment in the Educational Service industry. Again it is women that will be most affected by this change. In 1996, women accounted for 70.8% of the Educational Service industry labour force. These examples illustrate the affect that changes in the population structure have on the labour force.

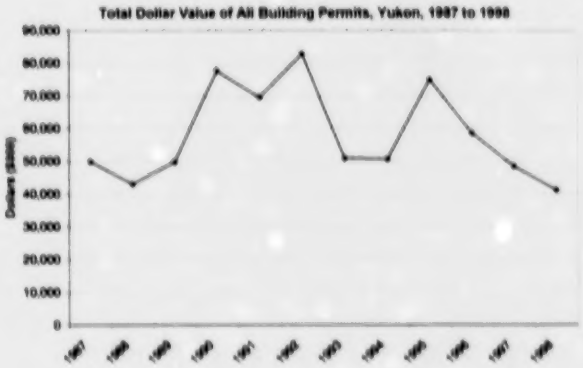
Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Selected Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) and Sex for 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses, 20% Sample Data



Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses 1986, 1991 and 1996.

10.2 Building Permits and Construction Industry Employment

When analyzing the Yukon labour force it is useful to look at other economic indicators and the effect they have on specific industries. One good example is the total dollar value of building permits in the Yukon. This indicator affects the Construction industry and has fluctuated substantially since 1987.



* *1993 values include: new hospital (phase 2), new french language school and a new tourism business centre.*

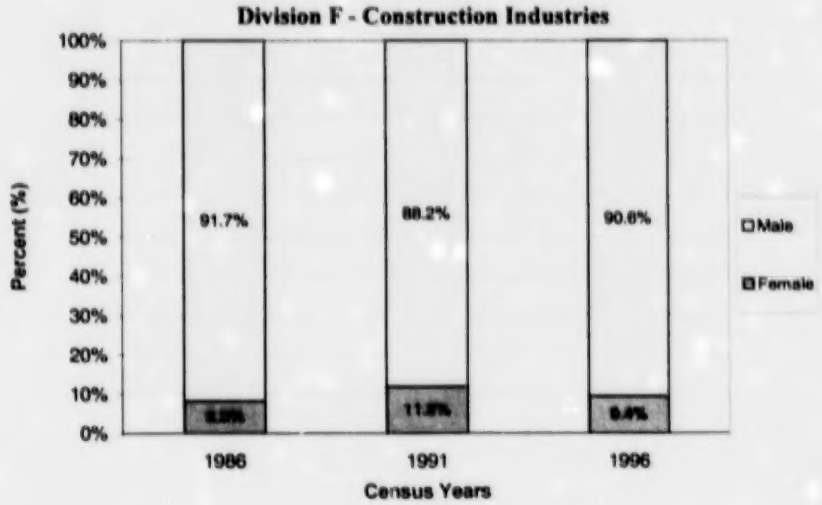
Total Dollar Value of All Building Permits, Yukon, 1987 to 1998

Year	Total Number	Dollars ($000)
1998	1,070	41,138
1997	1,331	48,406
1996	1,120	58,558
1995	930	74,847
1994	1,072	50,667
1993	1,383	50,927
1992	1,378	82,716
1991	1,213	69,534
1990	1,098	77,489
1989	1,172	49,639
1988	1,025	43,099
1987	531	49,834

Source: Yukon Department of Community and Transportation Services

Based on past trends in capital expenditures by Government and Industry, construction activity will continue to fluctuate. Fluctuation in the total dollar value of building permits in the Yukon will lead to changes in employment in the Construction industry and it is men that will be most affected by these changes. The following chart shows that in 1996, men accounted for 90.6% of the Construction industries labour force.

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Selected Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) and Sex for 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses, 20% Sample Data



Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses 1986, 1991 and 1996

11.0 Labour Force by Industry Division

The industry divisions for the Yukon are classified according to the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (1980 SIC). They are divided into 18 categories lettered A through R.

Industry Divisions (1980 SIC)

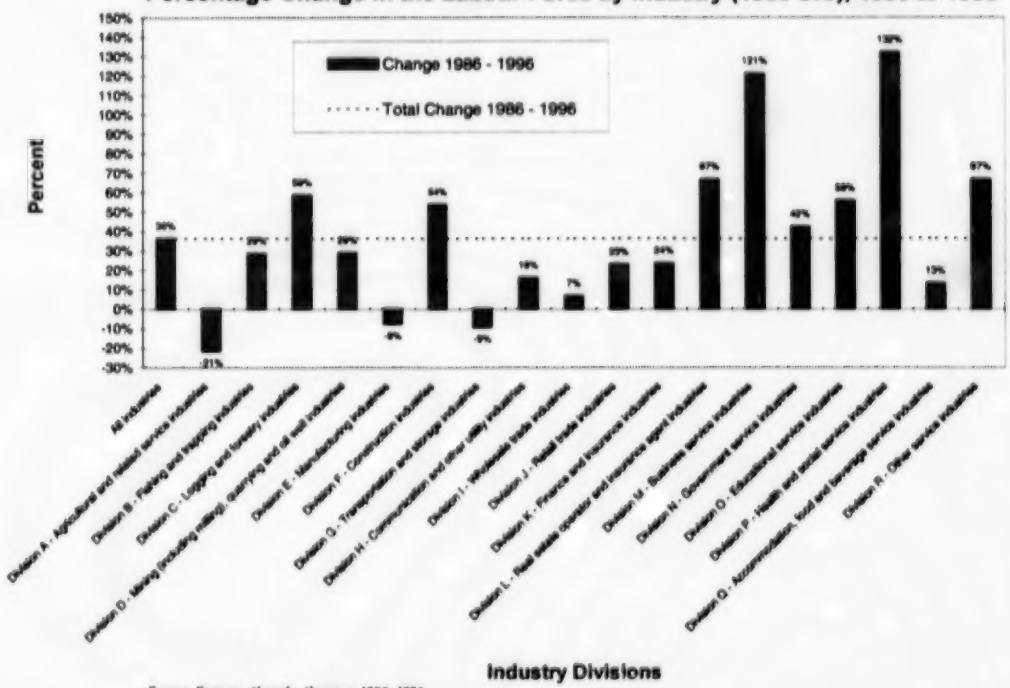
Division A - Agricultural and related service industries
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries
Division C - Logging and forestry industries
Division D - Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries
Division E - Manufacturing industries
Division F - Construction industries
Division G - Transportation and storage industries
Division H - Communication and other utility industries
Division I - Wholesale trade industries
Division J - Retail trade industries
Division K - Finance and insurance industries
Division L - Real estate operator and insurance agent industries
Division M - Business service industries
Division N - Government service industries
Division O - Educational service industries
Division P - Health and social service industries
Division Q - Accommodation, food and beverage service industries
Division R - Other service industries

From 1986 to 1996, the Yukon labour force increased from 13,600 to 18,540, an increase of 36.3% or 4,940. However, all industries did not grow at an equal rate. Several industries grew more than the average of 36.3%: Health and Social Service (131.9%), Business Service (121.1%), Real Estate and Insurance Agents (66.7%), Other Service industries (66.7%), Logging and Forestry (53.9%), Educational Service (55.8%), Construction (53.9%) and Government Service (42.3%).

Other industries showed more modest growth in labour force participation during the same time period. Those industries that increased below the average of 36.3% were Mining (29.0%), Fishing and Trapping (28.6%), Finance and Insurance (23.5%), Retail Trade (23.0%), Communication and Other Utilities (16.1%), Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service (13.2%) and Wholesale Trade (6.7%).

Industries that showed decreases in labour force participation from 1986 to 1996, were Manufacturing (-7.6%), Transportation and Storage (-9.3%), and Agriculture and Related Services (-21.4%).

Percentage Change in the Labour Force by Industry (1980 SIC), 1986 to 1996

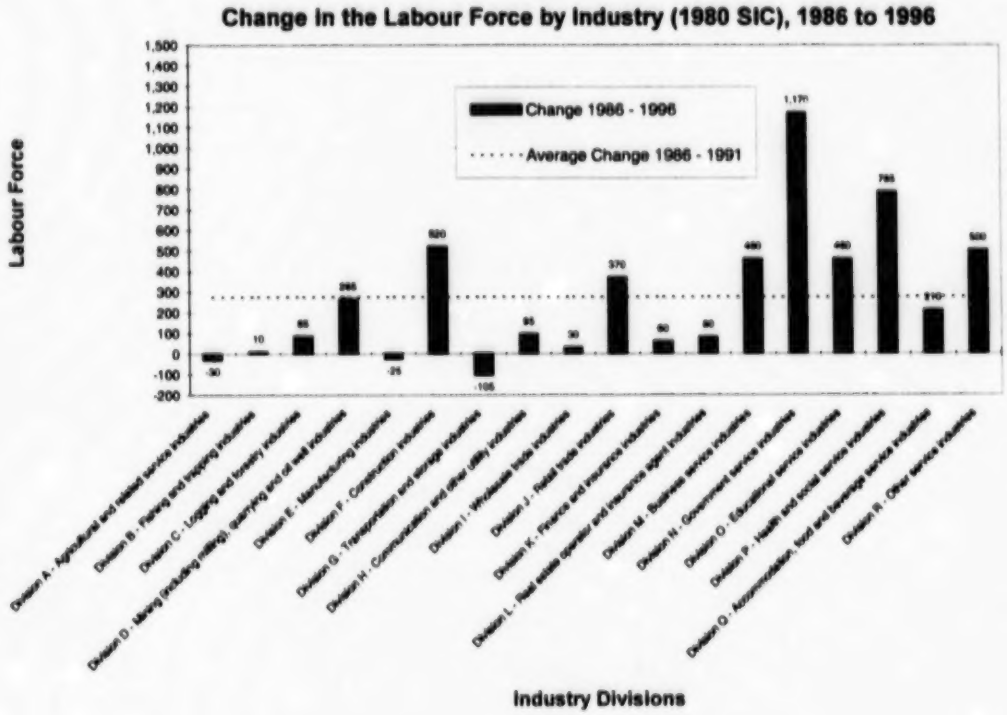


Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses 1986, 1996.

* *Government Service Industries (Division N) is defined according to the 1980 SIC and includes federal, territorial and municipal levels of government.*

11.0 Labour Force by Industry Division con't

From 1986 to 1996, the average change in labour force participation per industry was an increase of 274 people. Several industries increased more than this average: Government Service (1,170), Health and Social Service (785), Construction (520), Other Service industries (500), Educational Service (460), Business Service (460) and Retail Trade (370). Some industries actually lost ground in terms of the number of people in the labour force: Transportation and Storage (105), Agriculture and Related Service (30) and Manufacturing (25). The following table shows the total change in the labour force by industry from 1986 to 1996.



Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses 1986, 1996.

From 1986 to 1996, the male/female labour force ratio in many industries also changed. The industry with the largest change was Agriculture and Related Service where the percentage of women participants increased from 21.4% to 45.5% . Men also showed gains in participation in some industries, most notably Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service where the percentage of men participating increased from 31.9% to 43.2%.

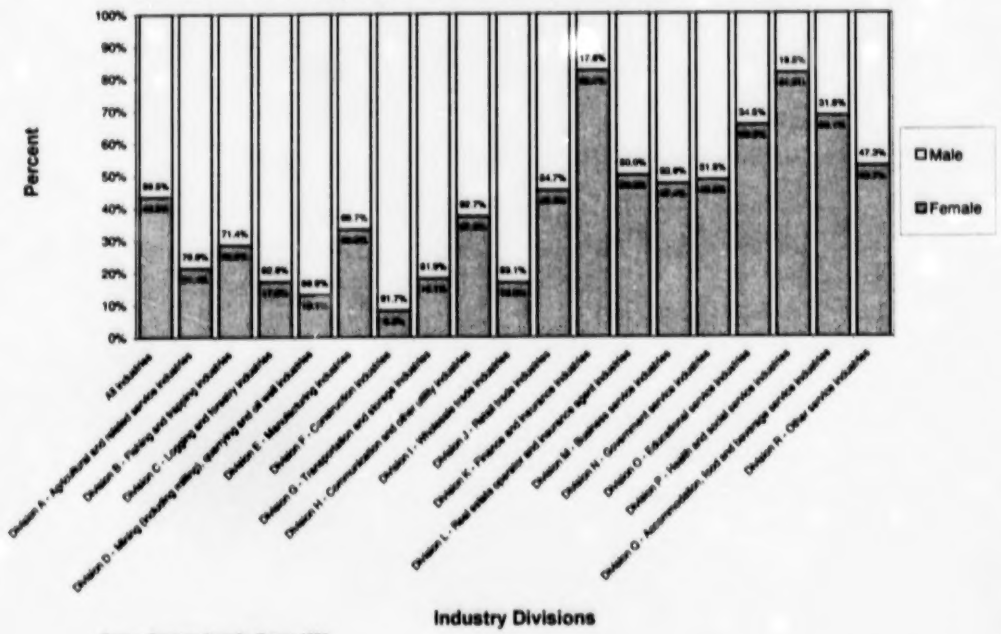
Female participation in several industries still lags far behind male participation. Men dominate the following industries: Construction (90.6% male), Logging and Forestry (84.8% male), Mining (81.8% male), Transportation and Storage (80.0% male), and Wholesale Trade (75.8% male). Women exceed men in participation in Health and Social Service (80.8% female), Finance and Insurance (76.2% female), Educational Service (70.8% female), Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service (58.8% female), Real Estate Operator and Insurance Agent (57.9% female) and Government Service (53.2% female).

* *Government Service Industries (Division N) is defined according to the 1980 SIC and includes federal, territorial and municipal levels of government.*

11.0 Labour Force by Industry Division con't

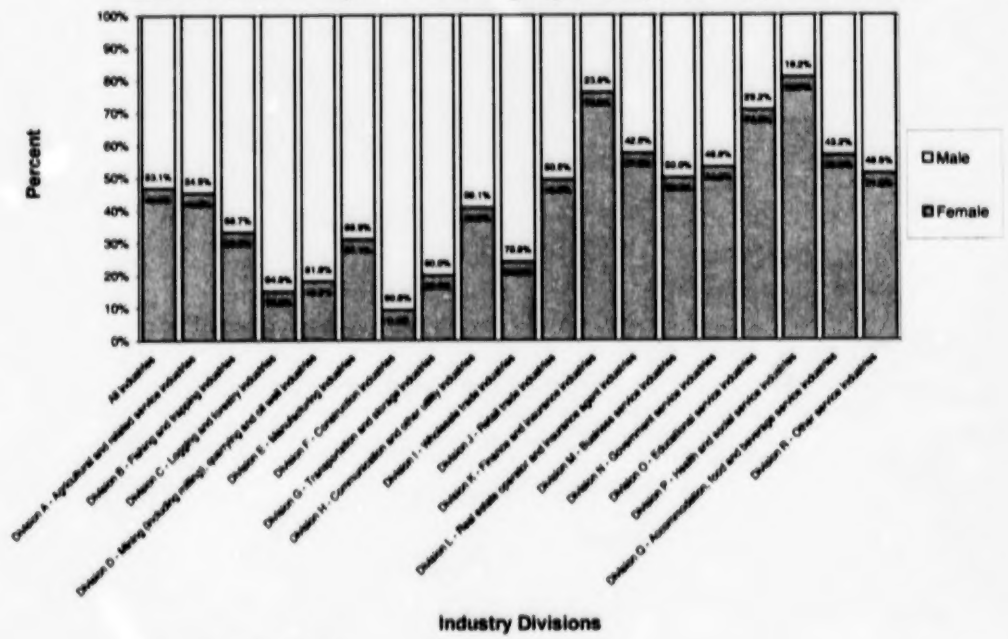
The following charts show the labour force participation ratios for 1986 and 1996.

Labour Force Participation Percentage by Industry (1980 SIC) and Sex, 1986


Percent
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
Male
Female
All Industries
Division A - Agricultural and related service industries
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries
Division C - Logging and forestry industries
Division D - Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries
Division E - Manufacturing industries
Division F - Construction industries
Division G - Transportation and storage industries
Division H - Communication and other utility industries
Division I - Wholesale trade industries
Division J - Retail trade industries
Division K - Finance and insurance industries
Division L - Real estate operator and insurance agent industries
Division M - Business service industries
Division N - Government service industries
Division O - Educational service industries
Division P - Health and social service industries
Division Q - Accommodation, food and beverage service industries
Division R - Other service industries
Industry Divisions

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 1986

Labour Force Participation Percentage by Industry (1980 SIC) and Sex, 1996


Percent
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
Male
Female
All Industries
Division A - Agricultural and related service industries
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries
Division C - Logging and forestry industries
Division D - Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries
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Division O - Educational service industries
Division P - Health and social service industries
Division Q - Accommodation, food and beverage service industries
Division R - Other service industries
Industry Divisions

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 1996

** Government Service Industries (Division N) is defined according to the 1980 SIC and includes federal, territorial and municipal levels of government.*

12.0 Labour Force by Occupation Group

The occupation groups for the Yukon are classified according to the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification (1991 SOC). They are divided into 10 broad groups lettered A through J. Occupation data is compared for the 1991 to 1996 time period as occupation data for the 1986 census year is not available for the Yukon.

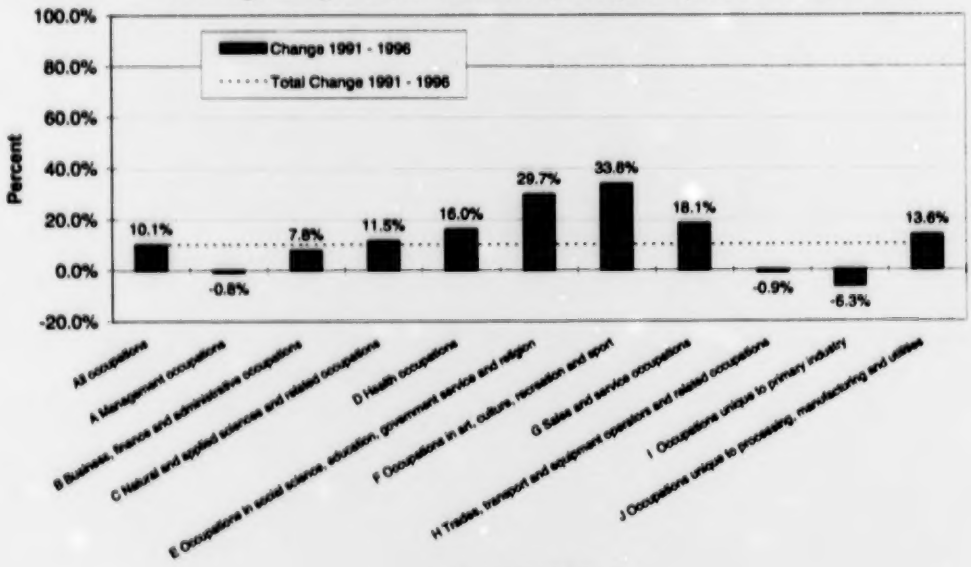
Occupation Groups (1991 SOC)

Group A - Management occupations
Group B - Business, finance and administrative occupations
Group C - Natural and applied sciences and related occupations
Group D - Health occupations
Group E - Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion
Group F - Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport
Group G - Sales and service occupations
Group H - Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations
Group I - Occupations unique to primary industry
Group J - Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities

From 1991 to 1996, the Yukon labour force increased from 16,845 to 18,540, an increase of 10.1% or 1,695. Several occupation groups grew more than the average of 10.1%: occupations in Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport (33.8%), occupations in Social Science, Education, Government Service and Religion (29.7%), Sales and Service occupations (18.1%), Health occupations (16.0%), occupations Unique to Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities (13.6%) and Natural and Applied Sciences and Related occupations (11.5%). Business, Finance and Administrative occupations showed more modest growth in labour force participation increasing by 7.8%, less than the average rate of 10.1%.

Three occupation groups showed decreases in labour force participation over this same time period. They were Management occupations (-0.8%), Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related occupations (-0.9%) and occupations Unique to Primary Industry (-6.3%).

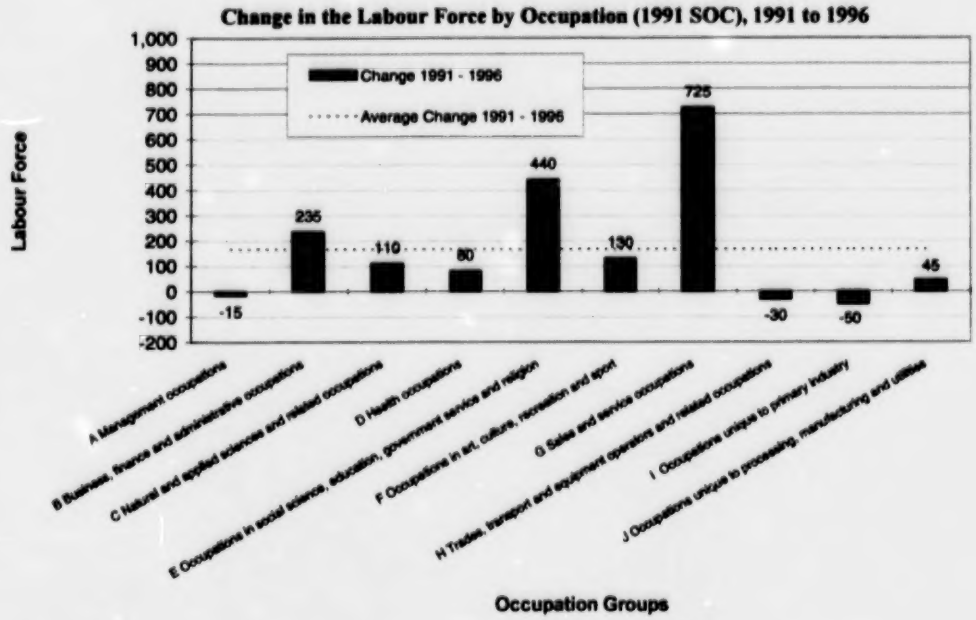
Percentage Change in the Labour Force by Occupation (1991 SOC), 1991 to 1996



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 1991, 1996.

12.0 Labour Force by Occupation Group con't

From 1991 to 1996, the average change in labour force participation per occupation was an increase of 167 people. Three occupation groups increased more than this average: Sales and Service (725), Social Science, Education, Government Service and Religion (440), and Business, Finance and Administrative (230). Some occupations that showed a loss in labour force participation were occupations Unique to Primary Industry (50), Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related occupations (30) and Management occupations (10). The following table shows the total change in the labour force by occupation from 1991 to 1996.



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 1991, 1996

From 1991 to 1996, the number of women participating in the labour force increased by 13.3%, the number of men by 7.2%. However, there was little change in the ratio of females to males in the various occupation groups. The occupation groups showing the greatest percentage increase in female participation were occupations in Social Science, Education, Government Service and Religion, which increased by 3.4 percentage points, and Natural and Applied Science and Related occupations, which increased by 2.4 percentage points. The greatest increase in male participation occurred in Sales and Service occupations, which increased by 3.0 percentage points.

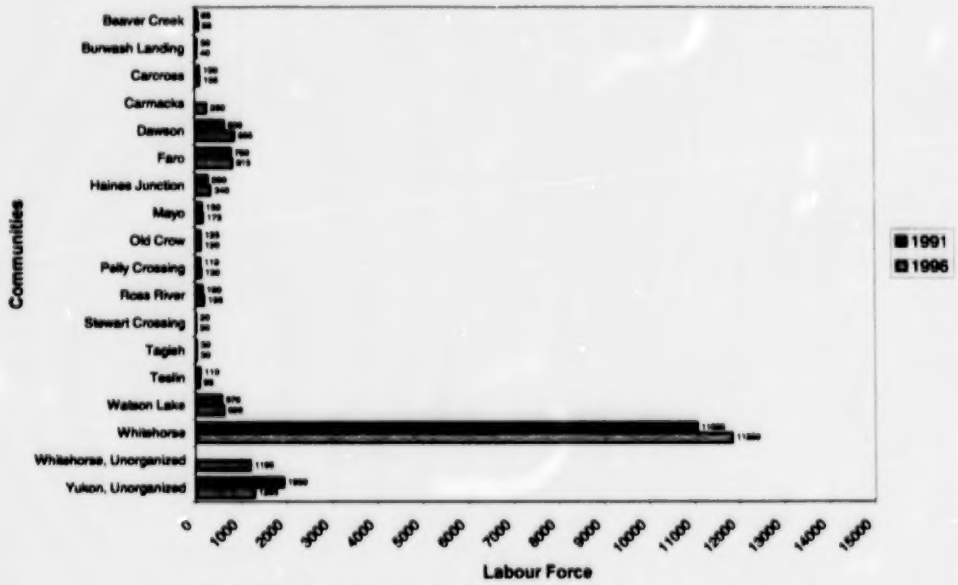
In 1996, men outnumbered women in several occupation groups, they included: Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related occupations (92.8% male), occupations Unique to Primary Industry (86.5% male), occupations Unique to Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities (84.0% male), Natural and Applied Sciences and Related occupations (79.4% male) and Management occupations (61.6% male).

In 1996, women outnumbered men in Business, Finance and Administrative occupations (80.0% female), Health occupations (78.4% female), occupations in Social Science, Education, Government Service and Religion (63.5% female) and Sales and Service occupations (58.6% female). Men and women are equally represented in occupations in Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport.

13.0 Labour Force by Community

From 1986 to 1996, the Yukon labour force increased by 10.1%. However, the labour force did not grow at an equal rate across the Yukon. Several communities grew more than the average of 10.1% (Beaver Creek, Dawson City, Haines Junction, Mayo, Pelly Crossing and Ross River). The labour force in several other communities also increased, but less than the average of 10.1% (Carcross, Faro, Watson Lake and Whitehorse). Communities that had a decrease in labour force participation were Burwash Landing, Old Crow, Teslin, and Yukon, Unorganized. Labour force participation in Stewart Crossing and Tagish remained unchanged. Whitehorse has by far the greatest number of participants in the Yukon labour force, comprising 63.9% of the total in 1996. This is a decrease of 1.8 percentage points from 65.7% in 1991. This indicates a small increase in the proportion of the labour force in communities outside of Whitehorse.

Labour Force by Community, Yukon, 1991 and 1996



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 1991, 1996.

Participation Rate

The Yukon's labour force participation rate remained relatively stable between 1991 and 1996, decreasing by 0.2 percentage points from 81.6% to 81.4%. Across the Territory there was a great deal of variation in the labour force participation rate. Labour force participation rates grew for several communities (Dawson, Faro, Haines Junction, Pelly Crossing, Ross River and Yukon, Unorganized). Many communities showed a decline in the labour force participation rate (Beaver Creek, Burwash Landing, Carcross, Mayo, Old Crow, Teslin, Watson Lake and Whitehorse). Participation rates in Stewart Crossing and Tagish remained unchanged. In 1996 the labour force participation rate was highest in Dawson at 86.8% and lowest in Tagish at 54.5%.

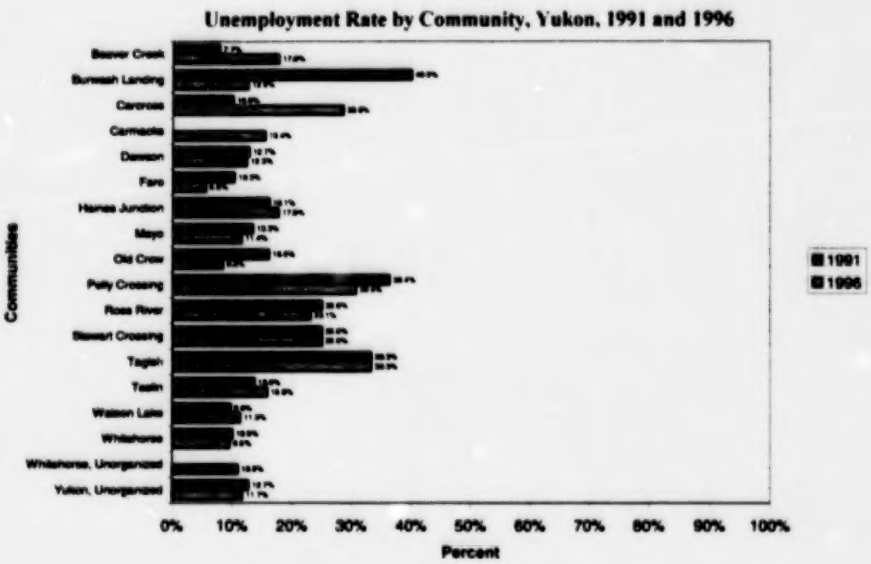
Unemployment Rate

From 1991 to 1996, the unemployment rate in the Yukon decreased 0.6 percentage points from 11.6% to 11.0%. During this same time period the unemployment rate grew in five communities (Beaver Creek, Carcross, Haines Junction, Teslin, and Watson Lake). Unemployment rates fell for nine communities (Burwash Landing, Dawson, Faro, Mayo, Old Crow, Pelly Crossing, Ross River, Whitehorse and Yukon, Unorganized). The unemployment rate in Stewart Crossing and Tagish remained unchanged. In 1996, unemployment rates were highest in Tagish at 33.3% and lowest in Faro at 5.5% (The Faro rate has likely changed dramatically since 1996 as a result of the Faro mine closure).

** Figures may change significantly from year to year due to the small population size of many communities.*

13.0 Labour Force by Community con't

From 1991 to 1996, the unemployment rate in Whitehorse decreased from 10.0% to 9.5%. During this same time period the average unemployment rate for communities outside Whitehorse decreased from 18.2% to 16.7%. The following chart shows the change in unemployment rates for selected Yukon communities from 1991 to 1996.



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 1991,1996

Industries

In 1996, the Government Service industry was the largest component of the labour force in the majority of communities. Only Faro and Watson Lake had other industries with larger labour forces; Mining in Faro and Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service in Watson Lake.

From 1986 to 1996, several industries showed labour force increases in six or more communities. These included Government Service (which grew in eleven), Construction (which grew in nine), Retail Trade and Other Service industries (which each grew in seven). During the same time period several industries showed labour force decreases in six or more communities. These included Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service (which decreased in nine), Transportation and Storage (which decreased in eight), Communication and Other Utilities (which decreased in seven) and Other Service Industries (which decreased in six).

Occupations

From 1986 to 1996, several occupation groups showed labour force increases in the majority of communities. These included occupations in Social Science, Education, Government Service and Religion (which grew in 12), and Sales and Service occupations (which grew in 11). The labour force in one occupation group, Management occupations, increased in six communities but decreased in nine others.

In 1996, the occupation groups with labour force participants in more communities than any other were Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related occupations (18 communities), Sales and Service occupations. (16 communities), occupations in Social Science, Education, Government Service and Religion (16 communities), and occupations in Business, Finance and Administration (15 communities).

The labour force in many communities is not very diverse. For example, in 1996 the labour force in Stewart Crossing reported participants in only one occupation group and Beaver Creek, Burwash Landing, Carcross, Carmacks, Old Crow and Tagish reported having labour force participants in six or fewer occupation groups.

** Figures may change significantly from year to year due to the small population size of many communities.*